Willage of Park Forest



200 FOREST BOULEVARD, PARK FOREST, ILLINOIS 60466

TELEPHONE 748-1112



May 11, 1976

Mr. Richard Schicht Illinois State Water Survey Box 232 Urbana, IL 61801



Dear Sir:

During an earlier phone conversation with Mr. Sanderson, a hydrologist with the Water Survey, I was advised to contact you directly with my inquiry.

To provide some background information, the Villages of Richton Park and Park Forest have jointly planned to construct a series of stormwater detention ponds to relieve flooding problems along the southern portion of our common border. These ponds (#6-9) are actually to be part of a larger system of detention ponds contemplated by Richton Park as the enclosed exhibit map indicates. These "wet" ponds are to be designed according to criteria established by the MSDGC'S stormwater policy (of which Richton Park is a member), and the Village of Park Forest's own comparable detention ordinance. Soil investigations are to be performed prior to any actual design work; subsurface geologic information is probably limited to the State Geologic Survey's general area information.

Finally, these ponds (#6-9) would discharge to storm sewers that are ultimately tributary to Thorn Creek.

I am requesting whatever specific information that you could provide on the effects that these ponds will have on groundwater recharge. I have reviewed your 1966 report dealing with the feasibility of artifical recharge in the Park Forest/Chicago Heights area; I understand that the general conclusions presented therein are probably applicable in this case. While both Villages currently withdraw groundwater from the dolomite acquifer and both have applied—through a regional association—for a Lake Michigan water allocation, the Village of Park Forest may elect to remain with a groundwater source of supply. Obviously then, we would be desirous of maintaining the adequacy of such a supply.

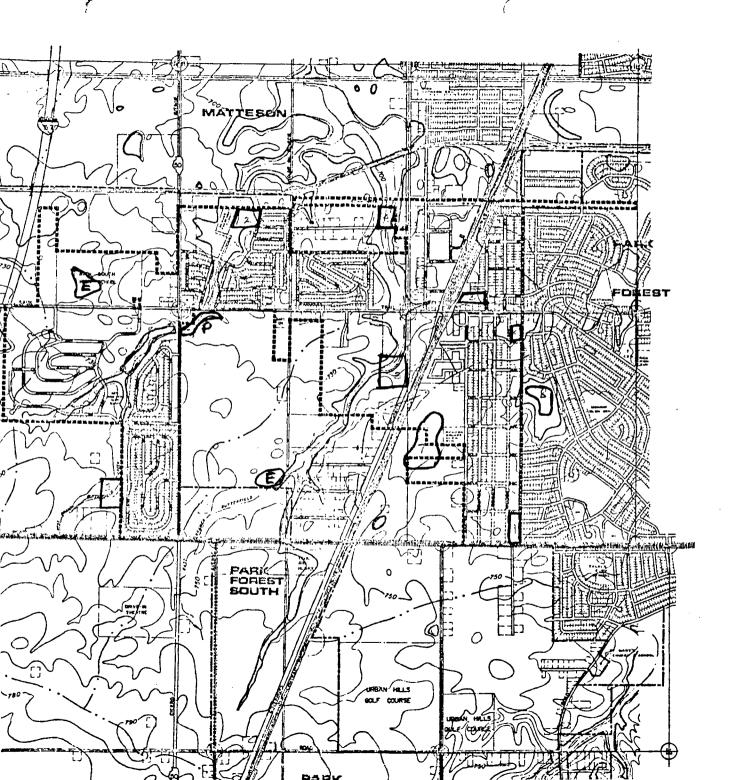
Since these ponds are in the planning stage preliminary to the actual design phase, I am hoping that your comments and suggestions may be incorporated into the final design, so as to enhance the positive effects of whatever recharge that may occur. While I realize that this inquiry may not warrant a detailed study, I would appreciate whatever information that you could provide. Please feel free to contact us if you have any further questions that may arise if you deem our inquiry to be worthy of further study. Thank you for your time in reviewing this matter.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Cap

Village Engineer

MJC:jh Enclosure



POND	(AC-FT.) STORAGE
1	30.9 7 1
2	30.9 Just
3.	34.83 dry
4	48.17
5	48.17 7 3.0 dry"
6	3.24
7	riot sized 7
8	tw 11.8
9	14.52

P = (Har) Proposed
TOPOGRAPHY

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DRAINAGE



FLOODED AREA BOUNDARY OF 1957 FLOOD DRAINAGE DIVIDE

Village of Park Forest

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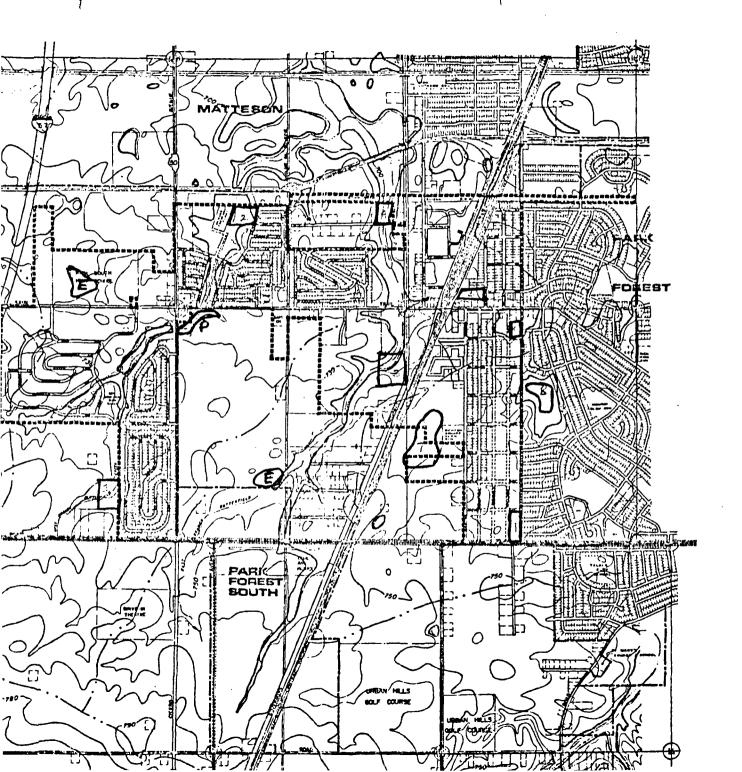
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DRAINAG

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FLOODED AREA

BOUNDARY OF 1957 FLOOD

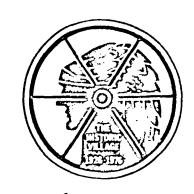
DRAMAGE DIVIDE

Village of Richton Park

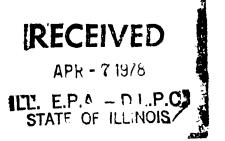
4045 SAUK TRAIL . RICHTON PARK, ILLINOIS 60471

(312) 748-1288

February 13, 1978



Mr. Michael P. Mauzy Acting Director Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 2200 Churchill Road Springfield, Illinois 62706



Dear Mr. Mauzy:

The Circuit Court ruling in case 77CH1445 referred to the Sexton Landfill Company as being irreparably injured if reviews of the complaints by Richton Park and others were allowed by the Pollution Control Board, since the IEPA was thought to be an autonomous agency under the Act answerable to no higher power in these matters.

Our objections to the IEPA waivers and exceptions to its own rules and regulations were predicated on our concern with the irreparable injury to our citizens' investment and municipal growth, which such waivers and exceptions would inflict.

Throughout these proceedings, the prejudicial supposition of Sexton's performance and the supervising of the site at Sauk and Central Avenue was consistently cited as rationale for making exceptions which favored Sexton.

The enclosed photographs are evidence of the unsightly and arrogant misuse of the permit, which if allowed to exist, would force those in the area who must view the landfill, to live with this misuse. The Court's decision and the IEPA's assumptions of performance can be more clearly reviewed by one picture than any written words. Are we to understand this is an environmentally sound performance by a reputable firm controlled and supervised for the public's good and welfare by a legislatively autonomous Agency? Are we to understand the lack of concern in supervising and controlling such a flagrant misuse of regulations cannot be appealed to some agency sympathetic to the population who must live in such an environment, which is supposedly protected by judicial bodies and governmental agencies?

We, therefore, request the IEPA to review the enclosed and take whatever action necessary through its statutory powers to eliminate any reoccurrence of such a total disregard for the environment and relieve the citizens forced to view this pollution in an area which is a part of their daily existence. We would further request that IEPA support our efforts, that pertinent testimony